

TELEGRAPHIC.

OTTAWA, February 14.

Although Laurier's want of confidence motion was defeated by 104 to 69 it is understood that the government will introduce a new tariff measure, practically conceding opposition demands regarding drawbacks.

A number of memorials, petitions and resolutions of the Northwest assembly have been presented to the dominion. One asks for the investigation of charges against commissioner Herchmer; another confers magisterial powers on police officers; another asks control by the assembly of Northwest expenditures; another asks for the abolition of the official use of French language; another respecting irrigation and another respecting immigration.

Hull was the scene of a most disgraceful disturbance on Tuesday night. Miss Wright, a lady evangelist, was attacked in the street and struck with stones. Several of her friends were severely hurt and the mission building was wrecked. The town for a time was entirely in the hands of the mob. The matter was brought up in the commons by Charlton, who blamed the Dominion government, but Sir John laid the blame on Mercer.

Miss Wright will discontinue her meetings. Lariviere and Davis have presented a number of Northwest petitions which Mr. McCarthy's bill. Rev. John McDougal writes to the Toronto Mail, from Morley, saying that if it was thought necessary petitions could be sent from every settlement in the Northwest favoring the abolition of the official use of the French language and the settlement of the French language representatives at Regina was sufficient to cause the repeal of the objectionable clause in the present act. Petitions in favor of the abolition have been sent to Ottawa from Calgary, Millard, Banff, High River, Pine and Sheep Creeks. In all those places only two persons who were asked refused to sign.

In the commons on Wednesday McCarthy moved the second reading of his bill abolishing French as an official language in the Northwest. Davin moved in amendment that the Northwest assembly be authorized to deal with the subject by enactment after the general elections in the Territories. Beausoleil moved in amendment to the amendment declaring that the French language should be established there. The debate is still going on. It is evident that the bill will be defeated, but which amendment will carry is still doubtful. A deputation of French conservatives waited on Sir John protesting against the Northwest assembly being empowered to alter the constitution. They claimed a right to the same privileges in the Northwest as in Quebec. Sir John promised that no change in the constitution of the Northwest would be made until the people there were consulted.

WINNIPEG, February 8.

John Polson, one of Lord Selkirk's settlers, died recently in Kildonan, in the 50th year of his age.

The town of Burke, Idaho, was destroyed by an avalanche of snow on Wednesday. Ninemen were killed.

Executive clemency has been refused Kane the Toronto wife murderer, who will be hanged on the 13th inst.

The central Ontario farmers' institute ask the government to plant wheat and what products on the free soil of the Northwest. Wilson of Elgin has moved for the repeal of the present federal franchise act, and to return to the provincial franchises and voting lists.

Salisbury has arranged for the immediate occupation by England of the districts of South Africa in regard to which the dispute with Portugal exists.

The residence of secretary Tracy was burned in Washington on Monday. His wife and daughter were unharmed, and the secretary had a narrow escape.

The executive council of the Dominion alliance have decided that it is in expedient to introduce a prohibition measure during the present session of parliament.

The Christians of Crete have risen in rebellion, and are fighting the Turks. The latter are flying to the towns and it is thought a general Christian revolt is imminent.

Phenomenal rain storms followed the snow blockade on the Pacific coast causing the greatest floods ever known there. The railroads are now blocked by landslides, telegraph lines are prostrated, and the rivers filled with drifting timber, buildings and bridges. Several towns and cities are isolated. The damage cannot now be estimated.

The minister of agriculture will purchase 25,000 worth of two-rowed barley in England to sell to farmers at cost. He wishes to encourage the raising of barley for sale to English buyers.

Mrs. Feeks, of Charlottetown, P. E. I., is charged with being implicated in an attempt to poison Mrs. Sutherland of the same place. There is a great sensation, as all the parties are highly connected.

Montreal live stock dealers ask the government to establish quarantine yards in the east end harbor exclusively for American cattle. If this is done they expect Montreal will monopolize the cattle-shipping trade of the continent.

WINNIPEG, February 14.

The British parliament opened on Tuesday. Kane, the Toronto wife murderer, has been hanged. Four persons were frozen in last week's blizzard in Dakota.

Royal's new advisory board is: Brett, Secord, Betts and Richardson.

The Y. M. C. A. convention for Manitoba and the Northwest is in session here.

Major Brishbois, at one time of the mounted police, died recently at Minneapolis. Two express trains collided near Rockville, Ontario. The express messenger named Thompson was killed.

The Manitoba legislature passed the act abolishing the official use of the French language by a vote of 27 to 6.

Seventy boys were drowned near New Orleans on Sunday by the sinking of a yawl in which they were taking a sail.

At Miami, Manitoba, on Saturday, Robert Morton, aged 84, shot and killed John Morton his son aged 52, also John's wife, aged 54.

One thousand Indians are starting on the Devil's lake reserve, North Dakota. Congress has voted three thousand dollars relief.

Four children were drowned while skating at Kingston, New York, on Sunday. Robert parits went to the rents and were drowned also.

Six Chicago jury brothers in the Cronin trial were yesterday. Four pleaded guilty and were informed they would be used as witnesses.

Winning interest in the Hudson's Bay railway has been revived to such an extent that a French syndicate has offered to construct the road.

The cutting hospital is going on. The Canadians defeated the Americans in the international contest. No competition has been finished yet.

The Duc d'Orleans has been sentenced to imprisonment for two years for violating the law expelling him from France for pretending to the French throne.

The Portuguese have invaded the disputed territory in Africa and insulted the British flag. The reply to the despatch sent by Lord Salisbury intimated that they were preparing for war.

The first medical council of the college of physicians and surgeons of the Northwest are: Drs. Edwards, of Qu'Appelle; Laflair, Calgary; Cotton, Regina; Brett, Banff; Wilson, Edmonton.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 5.

Manitoba beat all comers at curling. Toronto university—building, library and apartments—was burned last night. Loss half a million.

Davin has asked for a commission to enquire into charges against police commissioner Herchmer.

BATTLEFORD, February 14.

The mail due here on January 29th has not yet arrived. That due on February 5th is also behind time.

Antonio Prince, a cousin of Benjamin Prince of this place arrived from Edmonton on Sunday, eighteen days on the road. He will open a law office here.

CLARK'S CROSSING, February 14.

A party of police with Indian guides and police started from Saskatoon on Tuesday in search of the missing men Clarke and McCullum, of whom no tidings have been received. They were last heard from at Buffalo lake, twenty miles from Moose Jaw.

The Dominion Illustrated of Jan. 25, Feb. 1st, is to hand. The engravings are of more than usual excellence. They include John Loup deputy minister of agriculture, Francis Parkman the historian, Montreal city hall, a striking scene near Mackinac, the young Blackfoot Indian near Calgary, Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, leader of the senate, the late senators Tracy and Foster, W. G. Davis, late senator, and three views from his explorations on the Yukon, police pack train near Mackinac and other matters of interest.

LOCAL.

YESTERDAY was St. Valentine's day. No arrivals or departures by stage this week.

A slight thaw occurred on Tuesday and Wednesday.

Snow is three feet deep at Lac la Biche, and roads very heavy.

THERE will be no service in the Methodist church to-morrow morning.

C. FASSETT, trader, left for Lac la Biche and Lake Athabasca on Monday.

THE last Canada Gazette contains new dress regulations for mounted police officers.

LIEUT. COL. William Dunsmuir Jarvis, of Edmonton, has been appointed a justice of the peace.

A FILE driver for use in the construction of the St. Albert bridge arrived from Calgary this week.

THE H. B. Co. is shipping a considerable amount of freight from Calgary to the Landing. The rate is 34 cents a pound.

DR. McNEVIN left for Battle river Indian agency on Tuesday on a professional visit. He will return to-day or to-morrow.

JOHN SECORD, M. L. A., of Regina and W. White, of Moosehorn, ex member of the Northwest council, have been made Q. C.'s.

A BALL AT Jas. Price's, Little Mountain, last evening was largely attended, although some of the guests lost their way owing to bad roads.

THE Empire says that McKenzie, Mann & Holt of the Regina & Long Lake railway are the applicants for the Calgary and Edmonton railway charter.

THE influenza epidemic has almost died out. The serious cases have all recovered and no new attacks of a serious nature are reported. Edmonton has been most fortunate in this matter. It was the last place in civilization which the disease reached and it is now over, while the papers still bring details of its ravages in the east.

THE latest Calgary Herald vomits venom by the column on the majority of the Northwest legislative assembly for their action in defeating the right of the people of the Northwest to the control of their own money. Abuse from the Herald is the highest compliment in its power to bestow on an honest public man.

CURLING: Hiskop 16—Young 12; Kelly 19—Graham 8; Houston 14—McDonald 7; Martin 15—Henderson 9; Long 12—Young 8; McQueen 17—Beggs 11; Holston 15; Kelly 14; Coghlan 21—McCauley 10; Henderson 15—Hiskop 17; Stewart 19—Young 9; Martin 15—McQueen 11; McQueen 16; Kelly 15; Long 20—McCauley 15; Holston 19—Graham 7.

JAS. McDONALD returned on Thursday from inspecting the Sturgeon river bridge being erected on Northwest government account. The contractor has been kept back by his men having been laid up by influenza but the bridge is now complete except a part of the covering and a part of the rail. The roads were very bad and travelling difficult.

At the annual fair sales which commenced in London, England, on January 27, the Hudson's Bay Company offered quantities of beaver and muskrat. The former had declined ten per cent and the latter fifteen per cent.

At the Lampton sale the decline was as follows: Lynx, 30 per cent; marten, 35 per cent; mink, 50 per cent; raccoon and muskrat, 15 per cent; beaver, 10 per cent, which will mean a much larger falling off for June, which was lower than March. Black bear declined 5 per cent in another sale, which were 20 per cent. Brown and grizzly previous to this month. Lower than grizzly four declined 20 per cent. American beaver, which was fully 20 per cent lower than March.

THE Winnipeg Tribune, taking the place of the late Winnipeg Sun, appeared on the evening of January 25th. It is a four page 32 column paper, fully equal to the Sun in every particular. It is issued by the Tribune publishing company, and it is quite likely that the abolition of the French language and separate schools, supports its interests against all comers, and against the trade union of the federal government, with a leaning towards closer relations with the United States. A striking point in its policy appears to be the dislike of the Hon. Frank R. L. Richardson, of the late Sun, is messenger.

Church and State have been discussed in Brazil.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THAT OLD MAN

is at home again, ready to attend to the wants of his old customers, and all new ones who may favor him with their orders. Sash, doors, frames, in brass or copper at shortest notice. Plans, specifications, and estimates, of all kinds of buildings, houses, barns, mills, machinery, bridges, etc., executed in good style and with dispatch, saw-filing, repairing and general jobbing done. Prices and terms to suit the times.

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NOTICE.

The skating rink will be open on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons and nights until further notice.

STEWART & KELLY

TENDERS.

For assessor for East Edmonton School District, will be received up to Tuesday, February 18th, 1890.

J. HURSELL,
Secretary-Treasurer

WANTED TO RENT.

Two acres and a half of land, in close proximity to town for gardening purposes. One year's lease. Must have been under cultivation for four years. Apply to

AGUSTE DEBEAUX,
Hotel du Canada.

AUCTION SALE.

The undersigned has been instructed to sell by Public Auction at his Sale Rooms, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16TH, 1890,

At 2 o'clock, p. m. The following household effects, viz:

FURNITURE—One dining room set, Two bed room sets, Lounge chairs, Rocking chairs of a very superior quality with spring backs and seats.

CHINA—Dining and breakfast set, Tea set, Chamber set.

CATTLE—Two cows and one steer.

FOWLS—Two dozen of chickens and numerous articles too numerous to mention.

TERMS CASH. J. McL. PEACOCK,
AUCTIONEER.

NOTICE.

In the goods of Pierre Lennay *dit* Delorme deceased, in his lifetime of St. Albert, district of Alberta, Northwest Territories.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claim against the estate of said Pierre Lennay *dit* Delorme, who died on the 18th day of January, 1888, at Lake St. Ann, said district, are to deliver to, or send by post prepaid to be received by Adolphe Perraux, of St. Albert aforesaid, farmer, at St. Albert, the administrator of said estate, a written statement with full particulars of such claims and the nature of securities if any, on the 21st day of February, 1890.

Notice is further given that after the 21st day of February, 1890, the said administrator or will distribute the assets of said estate only to persons entitled thereto and who will have delivered or sent their claims as hereby requested, the said administrator not to be liable to any creditors whose statements of claim shall not have been delivered or received as herein stated.

Dated at St. Albert this 25th day of January, 1890.

ADOLPHE PERRAUX,
Administrator.

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN is published every Saturday morning, at the office, Main street, Edmonton. Subscription—Two Dollars per annum. Advertising rates—Standing advertisements, two dollars a line per annum; transient advertisements, ten cents a line for first insertion and five cents a line for each subsequent insertion. FRANK OLIVER, proprietor.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, FEB. 15, 1890.

BISHOP GRANDIN'S LETTER.

The letter of His Lordship Bishop Grandin of St. Albert to His Eminence Cardinal Archbishop Tacheau and the archbishops and bishops of Quebec which appeared in full in the BULLETIN of last week, has created a great deal of discussion and some hard feeling since extracts from it first appeared in English in the Toronto Mail. It has always been the policy of the BULLETIN to work in the interests of the country as a whole, and in pursuance of that policy it has refrained as much as possible from adding anything to existing differences in matters of race, religion, or politics. It has always felt that the work of stirring up strife on these points could well be left in other hands, while its attention was concentrated on the work of advancing the common welfare. Following this course it would have been willing to allow the letter in question to pass, without entering into a discussion of its merits; choosing to consider it rather as a private letter than as a public document—as an expression of opinion rather than as a weapon of attack. Whatever may have been the intention of the writer—and it is only fair to suppose that the letter was written for the private information of the dignitaries of the Roman Catholic church in Quebec on purely church matters and strictly from a church standpoint—now that it has been forced upon the country by being brought formally to the notice of parliament, it has become a very different affair. From being a private complaint it has been made a public demand, and the demand is of such a nature and made with such authority that it becomes necessary for every exponent of public opinion in the Northwest, whether newspaper or politician, to define his position regarding it.

A study of the letter will show that the foundation reason for its being written was the desire of Bishop Grandin to secure a larger immigration of French Canadians to the Northwest—something with which (in view of the efforts put forth to secure immigration of a less desirable sort) no reasonable person can stir up. In support of his arguments to win up the clergy of Quebec on this point, he proceeds to show them how the interests of their church in the Northwest are suffering for lack of such an immigration, and incidentally uses some harsh language regarding the treatment which has been received at the hands of the Indian department and the Northwest assembly. It is this language to which English speaking people in general and Protestants in particular object, and which is being used as the basis of demands in parliament by the Quebec nationalists upon the federal government in regard to Northwest affairs. The chief complaints in the letter are:

1. The entire control of the Indian department was, in my diocese at least, generally and exclusively under that of Protestants using the English language.
2. These gentlemen compel our Christian Indians to withdraw from our establishments, in consequence of which we were compelled to close them.
3. When after that, we desired to establish ourselves among the Indians, at their own request you could not conceive the difficulties which they stirred up against us.
4. Without regard to the religious faith and wish of the Indians Protestant schools were the only ones granted to them; and poor Indians were pressed, even threatened, to compel them to send their children to schools where their faith was not respected.
5. Apart from an industrial school, there is not in my diocese a single Catholic school which we were not obliged to establish ourselves, often against a lively opposition, and to support in a measure in the beginning.
6. In November 1887, I was assured most positively from Ottawa that such a course of action was going to cease.
7. Our schools are hunted down. It is a crime for us to take advantage of the education law to prevent assistance from the government. Our reports are studied; they

are found fault with, in order more especially to be able to charge us and deprive us of that assistance which is ours by right.

8. I again charge the Dominion government who in marking out the electoral districts have divided up the two French Catholic centres in such a manner that it is impossible for us to secure representation.

9. All our representatives, not one of whom is a Catholic demand, with two exceptions, the abolition of our language and the amendment of our school laws in order to impose upon us the so-called secular schools, which are nothing less than anti-Catholic schools, even admitting that they are not Godless schools.

10. This studied contempt of the French Catholic population has already had very sad consequences. Although the half breeds gained nothing by their uprising, they are not on that account more inensible to contempt. Nothing would at this moment be easier than to fire the powder.

A few words regarding the justice of these complaints may not be out of place before considering the demands which are now behind them.

1. In the first place the race or religion of official has no right to enter into the question of management of the Indians; efficiency should be the sole standard. In the second place there is no possible grievance in the officials being unacquainted with the French language, as the Indians as a rule speak neither English nor French. In the third place, a large number of the Indians are Protestants. In the fourth place there has always been a considerable proportion of Roman Catholic officials.

2. When the Indian department decided to teach the Indians farming, the Lac la Poudre Indians were induced to remove, for the same reasons, to Wolf Creek; in both cases leaving the mission establishments stranded. This disproves any insinuation of sectarian partiality on the part of the Indian officials. The removals were necessary in carrying out a well meant, if unsuccessful, policy on the part of the department.

3. After the reserves were granted to the Indians there was certainly some difficulty experienced by all the missionaries in securing land for mission premises on these reserves, but the difficulty came from members of the bands who felt that their treaty rights were being trespassed upon; and affected Protestants as well as Roman Catholics.

4. In some cases Protestant mission schools were the first started on the reserves. It is quite possible that in such a case the agent may have desired the Indian children to attend the school. To say that it was not right for him to do so under such circumstances is to say that it is better that the children should not be educated rather than that they should be educated at a Protestant school.

5. In the matter of being compelled to establish their own schools on the reserves the Roman Catholic church is in the same position as the Protestant churches and also regarding their maintenance.

6. The attention of Dalton McCarthy, Q.C., of P.E. is respectfully called to this complaint.

7. This complaint is in regard to schools organized and receiving aid under the Northwest assembly ordinance. That the reports sent in for the purpose of drawing government aid are sometimes studied and sometimes found fault with in the case of Roman Catholics as well as of Protestants is quite true, the assembly and its officials would be doing less than their duty if they did not find fault when the occasion demanded; but there is no ground for the assertion that the object is to deprive one or the other of a cent that is theirs by right. The object is to use all due means to prevent any one from getting a cent that is not his by right.

8. The charge that the local electoral districts of St. Albert and Batche have been gerrymandered to prevent the return of a French Catholic representative will scarcely hold water in view of the general understanding that such work at St. Albert was done in order to secure the assistance of the French

half breeds to defeat a certain English speaking Protestant, and the fact that at Batche the French half breed candidate was declared duly elected by the French Canadian returning officer as having received a majority of votes, and was afterwards declared defeated by the same returning officer on informalities only, thereby giving the seat to an English speaking Protestant. The complaint because the French Roman Catholic vote of the St. Albert and Batche districts was not "bivided" is, to say the least, peculiar, for it is against this particular form of gerrymandering that in Eastern Canada the most vigorous kick is made.

9. Although there is not a Roman Catholic or member of French origin in the assembly they did not demand the abolition of the French language, and the amendment of the school laws in order to impose anti-Catholic schools. They demanded that they should no longer be compelled to waste the public money by printing in French documents that were never distributed; desiring to retain the right to print any documents in French which had any public use required. They demanded the right to legislate regarding the school system in any manner that the circumstances of the country might need; and did not give any opinion regarding the right or wrong of religious or secular schools. Had they been desirous of amending the school laws and imposing anti-Catholic or Godless schools, there was nothing in the Northwest act to prevent their doing so—they did not need to appeal to Ottawa for power in the matter—therefore they did not show the prejudice charged against them.

10. It is scarcely necessary to deny that they had no right to stir up the matter otherwise, of the French Catholic population; but it must be evident that being so much fewer in numbers than the English and Protestant population they cannot hope to wield the same proportionate influence as in former days when they constituted half or more than half of the whole. To say that because they, a minority, are not allowed to rule they are treated with contempt, is to say that the majority, whose right it is to rule, should be treated with contempt. The hint that alleged grievances amount to those detailed were the cause of the rebellion of 1885 is at least injudicious. It is generally taken for granted that that rebellion was incited by the bad faith displayed by the Indian and interior departments towards the Indians and half breeds in material matters, and that matters spiritual and sentimental had nothing to do with it. To assert that they had is to tread on very dangerous ground, and a minority that for spiritual and sentimental reasons another rebellion is possible or even probable is to tread on ground still more dangerous. French Canadians, rather than French half breeds or Indians, are the men likely to be most affected by these spiritual and sentimental reasons, and they had no part in the rebellion other than assisting in its suppression. It is paying them a very poor compliment to connect them in any way with a possible Indian or half breed uprising in the future.

These are the complaints and the answers to them as compiled from the point of view of this paper; but now that they have been wrenched from their original meaning and placed before parliament in the sense of political demands they require consideration in that light also. These demands may be reduced to two: 1st. That the administration of Indian affairs in the Northwest shall be at the convenience and under the control of the Roman Catholic church; and 2nd. That in matters of Territorial government the influence of the province of Quebec shall make up at Ottawa for the lack of numbers of the French speaking Roman Catholic population in the Northwest. While the Buletin is glad to accord the Roman Catholic church full credit for its missionary efforts in the past and the fullest scope for further efforts in the future; and is as glad to accord the fullest credit to the French Canadian settlers in the Territories as enterprising pioneers and as industrious and tax-paying citizens, and to maintain them in their fullest rights as citizens and tax payers, it does not believe that the well being of the church, partly or individuals chiefly interested, would be advanced by the attempt being made to grant these demands, or that it would be to the benefit of the Territories or of Canada if they were granted, and must therefore oppose them to the fullest extent.

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BOARD OF TRADE.

The following is the address delivered by the president of the Edmonton board of trade, Mr. John Cameron, at the annual meeting on Thursday evening of last week: GENTLEMEN—

At the close of the first year of the Edmonton board of trade it is gratifying to be able to report the large increase in membership that has taken place during the year, the useful work that has been accomplished and the strong financial position in which the board finds itself to-day. At its formation in May last there were thirty-three members, this has since been added to until the number now stands at forty-seven. The business of the town during the year although suffering to some extent from the depression caused by disappointment regarding the failure of certain railroad projects which at one time promised great things for us, has been in a perfectly healthy condition. There have been no business failures whatever, and there has been a constant endeavor by business men to reduce the amount of outstanding obligations on both sides of the book. So that to-day although the volume of business is as great as ever, there is probably less owing by or to the business community of Edmonton than ever before. The lowering of freight rates has admitted of a corresponding lowering in the cost of necessities, and made living cheaper and better. The crops although not as abundant as could be wished have been fair, especially wheat, and the grain of excellent quality. There is every prospect that railway construction towards Prince Albert next season will furnish a good market for our surplus. The amount of gold taken from the river during the past season was much greater than ever before, and there is every assurance that the washings will not be exhausted for many years. The fur trade has perhaps fallen off slightly but prices are still fair and Edmonton becomes a more and more important depot of that trade each year. Action has been taken to secure relief from the difficulties at present existing in judicial matters by petitioning for the erection of a judicial district of Northern Alberta. As the districts of Medicine Hat and Battleford are similarly circumstanced they have been asked to join in the representations made to Ottawa. The necessity of proper vaults for the security of documents deposited in the registry office, has been represented to the Ottawa authorities and the necessity of a safe for the office of the clerk of the supreme court has been represented to the local government at Regina. An attempt was made to secure the establishment of the divisional head quarters of mounted police at Edmonton, but this has not yet been successful. As a result of the efforts made however, the local detachment has been more centrally located than before, so that better service can be rendered. Depending as this district does for the full development of its resources on an adequate increase of population the board felt justified in turning its principal attention to immigration matters. To this end four delegates from the Ontario farmers' excursions of last season were induced to visit the district and all expressed themselves as more than pleased and satisfied with the attractions offered. Good results may be expected from the efforts then put forth during the coming season. As a direct result a letter from Mr. Thomas Elmes one of the delegates appeared in the Toronto Globe. This letter was of a nature to place the attractions of this district prominently and favorably before the farming community of Ontario. This letter was republished in the Edmonton Bulletin and a large number of copies of the paper containing it purchased and distributed by the board. This resulted in a visit from two delegates from Foster County, Dakota, which will probably lead to a considerable immigration from that region. To further place the attractions of the district before the eastern public statistics were collected last fall giving the number of acres under cultivation, the number of acres of each kind of grain, together with an approximate of the number of bushels produced to the acre and the amount of stock owned by each farmer, for publication at a future date. During the past season two immigration passes granted the electoral district by the C. P. R. were used, one on the recommendation of the agricultural society and the other on that of this board, whereby two residents of the district, Messrs. James Martin and Charles L. Shaw were enabled to visit Ontario and lay the attractions of the district before the people whom they could reach. During the present winter Mr. Frank Oliver, M. L. A. for the district also visited Ontario and at the request of the board delivered several addresses, six in all, on the Northwest and particularly Edmonton district at various points in Western Ontario, and collected a large amount of information that can be made use of in future efforts to promote immigration. There has been a very considerable immigration of a most desirable character during the past season and there is very little doubt that the efforts recently put forth, and it is to be hoped the continued efforts of the coming season, will

have the effect of largely increasing that immigration in the future; especially in view of the large number of enquiries regarding the district that are being continually received. The thanks of the board are due the C. P. R. for the immigration passes which they have placed at the disposal of the members for this electoral district. In conclusion I may say that although the town of Edmonton is of comparatively small population I believe its business interests are of sufficient importance to warrant the establishment of a board of trade in order that concerted action may be taken from time to time regarding these interests, and I think I may claim for the board as organized during the past year, that besides having worked harmoniously it has worked earnestly and with a fair measure of success to promote the welfare of the town and district.

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

EDMONTON, Respectfully call the attention of the inhabitants of Edmonton and surrounding district to their immense stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Provisions, etc., in the following departments:

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Waterproof Circulars, Millinery, Ribbons, Hosiery, Laces, Collarettes, Collars, Corsets, Underclothing and Children's Carrying Cloaks.

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Five frame Brussels, Tapestry, Wilton, Axminster, etc.

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Plain and reversible, suitable for door and window curtains.

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H. B. Company Blankets all sizes and colors, plain, fancy and striped Rugs, Flannels, Winceys, Ticks, Table Linen, Napkins and Calicoes.

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Dinner Sets, China Tea Sets, Bed Room Sets, Tureens, Vegetable Dishes, Glasses, Jugs, Mugs, Dinner Plates, Flower Pots, Soup Plates, etc.

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English sporting Guns, 12 and 16 bore, by Hallis & Sons, London, Winchester Rifles, Gunpowder, Shot, Caps and Cartridges, Rubber Coats and Wading Pants.

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Men's and Boys' in all-wool Scotch Tweeds, Cheviot, Saxony, Worsted, Bannockburn.

BOOTS & SHOES.

A large assortment. Orders taken for Burt & Mears' celebrated boots.

HABERDASHING AND TRIMMINGS.

Ties, Gloves, Scarfs and Braces.

GROCERY & PROVISION DEPARTMENT.

We have not space to detail the various lots we are offering just now in this department, but would advise all householders to give us an early visit. Canned goods in endless variety. Evaporated peaches, apricots, cherries and apples. Hams, breakfast star Bacon, C. S. Bacon. Flour, Oatmeal, Java Coffee, Mocha Coffee, English breakfast Tea, Congou Tea in 20 lbs. Caddies. Pipes, Tobaccos, Cigars, Cigarettes and Cigarette papers.

Special orders taken for any goods not in stock.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY,
EDMONTON.



E. RAYMER

Keeps a full line of

Watches, Clocks,

Jewelry and Silver-

ware, Gem Rings,

Wedding Rings.

All kinds of Stationery and School Books.

Pipes, Tobacco Pouches, Violins and

Accordeons, in short almost

Everything.

E. RAYMER.

JEWELER AND STATIONER.

N. B. — Watches, Clocks and Jewelry

repaired and warranted.

A full line of Spectacles always on hand.

GREATEST BARGAINS OF THE DAY AT

EDMONTON'S CHEAPEST STORE.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

DRESS GOODS, ETC.

Space prevents enlarging on this head, but nothing in the Northwest can surpass my line of Dress Goods and Trimmings which in addition to being the best, are the cheapest in town. Also in Silks, Satins, Velvets and Plushes the selection is large. Ladies' and Girls' Ulsters, Walking Jackets, Fur Capes and Caps, Jerseys, Mantle Cloths, etc., etc. Also in Ladies' and Girls' Underwear the stock is very complete, comprising Silk, Shetland Wool, Cashmere and Cotton Drawers and Vests, Corsets (best made) and Corset Covers, also Knitted and Quilted Skirts in great variety. In Wool Goods generally the stock is enormous and prices away down, comprising Wool Hoods, Clouds, Fascinators, Shawls etc. Also in Ladies' Fancy Goods will be found all the Latest Styles of Edgings, Embroideries, Laces, Frillings, Cambric and Silk Handkerchiefs, Silk Gloves and Mitts, Warm Lined Kid Gloves and mitts. Berlin, Fingering, Ice and Crewel Wools, Embroidery Silks, Silk Arrasene, Java Canvas, Tinsel Thread, Macrami Cord, Banner Ornaments etc., etc.

MEN'S AND BOYS' DEPARTMENT.

In Men's Ready Made Clothing, Fur and Cloth Overcoats, Pea Jackets, Leather Jackets, Cardigans, Overalls etc., my stock is very large and prices all that could be desired. White Dress Shirts, Woollen Shirts, Collars, Ties, Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, Moccasins, Gloves and Mitts of all kinds. Also Silk, Lambs Wool, and Cashmere Underwear etc. And a fine assortment of Boy's Suits.

HOUSE FURNISHINGS, CROCKERY, CHINA, ETC.

Parties Furnishing will do well to view the fine assortment of these goods now displayed consisting of Carpets, Rugs, Floor Cloths, Table Covers, Oil Cloths, Piano Covers, Curtains (all kinds), Window Blinds, Mosquito Netting, Blankets, Quilts, Fringes, Towels, Sheetings, Napkins, Toilet Requisites, Dinner and Tea Sets, Toilet Sets, Glass and China Ware, Brackets, Handsome Mirrors, Pictures, Ornaments, Picture Framing, Etc. Choice Tobaccos, Cigars and Cigarettes, Wholesale and Retail.

To all desirous of inspecting and pricing the goods, a cordial welcome will be given, and I am confident that my values will satisfy the keenest buyer.

W. JOHNSTONE WALKER,
DIRECT IMPORTER OF ENGLISH GOODS.

STRONG BAKERS' AND XXXX FLOUR.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC.,

AT BROWN & CURRY

HEADQUARTERS FOR GROCERIES.

NORRIS & CAREY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCERIES

WE CLAIM TO HAVE THE CHEAPEST, LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE

STOCK OF GROCERIES EVER BROUGHT INTO THE NORTHWEST.

NO SPECIAL CUT ON ANY ONE ARTICLE BUT REDUCED PRICES

ALL ROUND.

ALL ORDERS THROUGH TOWN PROMPTLY DELIVERED.

HIGHEST PRICES IN CASH PAID FOR FURS.

NORRIS & CAREY.

ST. ALBERT ROAD.

EDMONTON, NOVEMBER 15, 1889.

COME ONE! COME ALL! to the Edmonton Meat Market, the undersigned begs to inform the general public that the business of the Edmonton Meat Market will in future be carried on by himself and also thank them for their patronage in the past and solicit a fair share in the future. Every satisfaction guaranteed. Special attention paid to the delivery both in town and country. Highest prices paid for beef. Country produce taken in exchange.

B. McKERNAN.

T. B. HENDERSON,

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Orders in both branches executed in first-class style. Charges moderate. Shop and gallery, first building north of post office.



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Beaver Lake,
BRAND—Same as cut.
Vest—Bar through brand.
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